DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE

(UP STAIRS.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - Editor

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, per week ..... 15 "
Delivered by Mail, per year $7 80
Do. for six months $3 90
Do. for three months $2 00

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ All Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. H. Duke, M. D.,
No. 170 Robinson street, Allegheny.

Schuckle's Store Anselm.
Your grocer has it. miller

Harris's Superior Oyster Crackers.
Buggy, 91 Liberty street.

Notice Solicitor for the Holidays.
The finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices at Becker Campbell's, Penn and Smithfield street, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

Kenwood Boarding School
For boys, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, Beaver county, Pa. Four accelerated terms per year. Apply to Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Books for the Holidays
At McFarren's Auction Room, 149 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Books from libraries, &c., selling at almost half price.

Schuckle's are offering
The finest N. O. Sugars. miller

Silliman's Pioneer Tooth Factory,
No. 6, Fifth street, is the cheapest place to get a nice Tooth, Valuable Stopping or Setting of Teeth. Satisfaction guaranteed in the city. d

Holiday Presents.
Fine new stock of leather's Russet's Pocket Books, Wallets and all varieties of Portmonies, Cards, Cases, Purses, Satchels, Shopping Bags, Drawing and Pocket Books, Pencil and Pen Cases, &c., &c., at Pierce & Co.'s, 67 Fifth street.

Country Sweetness.
Save money and buy by purchasing that genuine Sorghum & Maple Syrup, offered by Mr. Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Schuckle's Fine Spices,
Sold by all grocers. miller

Key of Our Readers
Who want a fine suit of clothes at reasonable prices will find a superb article at Hemphill's, No. 68 Wood street. We have tried them, and can say honestly, we never saw the like at a one hundred dollar store. Remember Hemphill's, No. 68 Wood street, when you want anything in the line of Furnishing Goods.

Fine Liquors for Medicinal Use
Will be for sale by the subscriber, corner of Market's drug and perfumery depot, corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

Insurance.
Oil Refiners are cordially invited this day at 2 P. M. at the Board of Trade Room, to meet the Committee of the Ocean Oil, a substitute for Space Rates, which renders premium and the insurance of Oil by Fire and Marine, Premium for protection. Vessel's a dozen.

The Drummer Boy.
The extensive preparations of the last few weeks have perfected all arrangements, and the Drummer Boy will make his home at the Jewelers's Co., 67 Fifth street, where a full supply of material made even up to Saturday night, and a full line of articles suitable for beautiful display. Remember, he is still at the old stand, and in the same locality, and ready with the utmost promptness to fill all orders. Call and see him. He makes interesting remarks from each bottle of his new patent medicine. Again, we advise all to secure your watches.

The Daily Commercial.

An interesting addition to the stamp that general count, when in New York lately, formally tendered a salute office to Mr. Greeley, in the fact that at the time mentioned Mr. Greeley was absent in the South. Nevertheless, the story is about as good as most that are told touching Cabinet tenders and General Grant's intentions.

Tariff are making railway combination as well as cabinets now to order and on the shortest notice. The latest is that the lines of the Atlantic and Great Western has fallen through, and the effort is again starting for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. No matter who performs the feat, the Pennsylvania monopoly must have been stilled.

It is not often that Democrats feel time to point out the superiority of the fair sex, but when they do attempt it, they draw powerful indictments from a fruitful theme. Take the remarks on the resolution on the death of Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Buckalew made use of the following language. The title of "the Great Commoner" did not strike Mr. Buckalew as a happy one:

"The English Commoner had, at best, one great attribute to his character, great moral courage in opinion, and always asserted the progress of

Members of Congress, as yet unattributed, will please take notice that if they expect ever to succeed in obtaining or initiating the immediate construction of the Pacific Railroad, they must adopt a regular course of matrimony. The advantages to be derived from matrimony, in a political as well as moral point of view, according to Buckalew, are inestimable.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Buffalo Board of Trade is moving in the matter of the enlargement of the Erie canal.

It is said the Bureau lottery is to be suppressed by the home government.

Dunnicatt's paper, the *New Nation*, published at Richmond, suspended on Saturday. Its editor announces himself as a radical candidate for Congress in opposition to the regular nominee.

The steamer Ida No. 6 sunk in Red river on the 17th, with eighty-eight bales of cotton on board. No lives were lost.

Chief Justice Robertson, of the Supreme Court of New York, died Saturday.

In Charlotte, N. C., Saturday, a prominent merchant was shot dead in the Mayor's office, by a negro.

A fire at Albion, N. Y., Saturday, destroyed Empire block. Loss near $60,000, covered by insurance.

Dr. Parsons, surgeon of the Sanitary Lawrence, at the battle of Lake Providence, and late governing officer of Posey's fleet, died at Providence, Rhode Island, Saturday.

A deserted wife was found dead in her bed, of starvation, at Nashville, Saturday. A husband, also supported entirely by the charity by his wife's patronage, also at Nashville.

Judge Pugh, of Columbus, was before the United States Commissioner at Cincinnati on Saturday, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial. Sale is the third case against him.

The charred hull of the steamer United States was towed to Cincinnati Saturday from the scene of the late disaster. The body of Mrs. Ellis Jones, of Jeannette, Florida, has been recovered from the wreck. Mrs. Jones was engaged to be married of Mrs. Brooks, owing to the illness of one of the United States inspectors, it will be some time before the final report of the board of which Brooks is responsible for the collision.

A memorial in opposition to the bill which passed the United States Senate repealing the tax on cigars, has received the signature of leading tobacconists in New York.

The bank of Condor, Tioga county, New York, was broken open and robbed on Thursday night of $4,000.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, has issued a temporary injunction to the Sioux Railroad, restraining the bridging of Connecticut river at Hartford.

The *Democrat* and *Union* of St. Louis, publish the statistics of the building that has been done in St. Louis during the present year. The *Democrat* says two thousand and eleven buildings have been erected, of which 1,614 are dwellings, 64 are stores, 10 are churches, 20 school houses, and 11 churches. Of these 39 are stone front, 1,966 brick, and 206 wood. The estimated cost of these buildings is $6,000,000. The *Union* places the number thirteen hundred in excess of the above, and that their cost is $8,000,000.

The Congressional committee going to investigate the election frauds in New York city have arrived there, and commence its session to-day.

Commercial travelers are holding meetings in New York, with the object of petitioning Congress to take action relative to the taxation of drummers' samples.

The elections of a number of municipal officers have been discovered in Cuba, resulting a rout in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and arrangements made for their investment.

There were three more deaths during the past week in Memphis from yellow fever.

Judge C. Gross, a well-known lawyer and active politician, of Memphis, died suddenly yesterday morning.

The Legislature of British Columbia has formally rejected the proposition of the Dominion government upon the question of confederation, and declared in favor of postponing the settlement of the matter at present. Governor Seymour says the question of confederation is regarded as a dead issue.

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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1868. NO. 85.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY CASE

Georgia Senators said to be Admitted to Seats—Important to Loan Associations—— Tennessee—The Copper Tariff Bill—Has Maryland a Republican Form of Government—The Blackmail Case—A Distinguished Party of Carpet-Baggers in Baltimore—Probable Admission of Georgia Senators—Grant Opposed to Remanding Georgia to a Provisional Government.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1868.

The Alaska Investigation.

The Alaska Bribery Commission, on Saturday, examined three witnesses. Mr. Young, of the New York *Tribune*, and Mr. Smith, of the New York *Evening Post*, testified that they had neither received nor been offered any money, and didn't know that money had been used among the correspondents here. Ball Smith, whom the agents for Brick Pomeroy's paper said he received two thousand dollars, Mr. Seward availed himself of the opportunity to appear before the Committee, and made a statement under oath. He said the Sioux Republican's entire expenses in the Alaska matter were but about five hundred dollars, that it had not used any money to influence legislation; that he had bought and furnished a good many copies of Sumner's speech; that he had opposed and denounced the ratification of the Alaska treaty in favor of Alaska to be sent to various newspapers, which were published without cost to anybody, and that he had spoken in the Russian Minister about Robert J. Walker's standing as a lawyer and citizen. The Russian *Charge de Affaires* has notified the Committee that he has no testimony to make, and moreover does not think his government would permit him to appear before an investigation committee in the matter.

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The Senate Judiciary Committee, are pretty certain to report that Georgia can be seen in such a condition as to warrant the admission of her Senators-elect and that her case needs further treatment at the hands of Congress. What sort of bill they will report is not yet determined, but there is a strong feeling by Mr. Edmunds, that considerable time in the general drift.

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The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that stock issued by building companies loaning money on real estate are liable to special tax as bankers.

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The case of Bowlby against the Justices of the District Court for declaring his name from the list of attorneys will not be argued in the Supreme court.

Tennessee Democracy.

Advices from Tennessee are that General Rousseau, our minister to Mexico, is on the first of the month, and has been formally received.

The Copper Tariff Bill

Has not show the strength in the Senate to-day that friends believed it would. Sumner, Chandler, Conkling and others could not muster force to get it up for action, but were beaten, and the measure was sent over into January.

The State of Maryland.

The House Judiciary Committee will go on with the investigation of Maryland affairs during the recess of Congress, and hope to have their report ready soon after the reassembling. Ex-Governor Thomas says he has always believed the ground unconstitutional, by reason of the domination which it secures to the minority of the people of that State in all departments of the state government, discriminating in favor of those who were the power it bestows and to those who formerly assisted in its overthrow. The committee is to determine whether the government under this document is republican in form or not.

The Patterson Blackmail Case.

The last development in the New York whiskey fight is of a novel character. Patterson, the President's special counsel in getting up the case against Sanford and other revenue officials, was indicted some time ago by the grand jury, but he has been engaged in the case ever since. Last Monday, however, he was to begin next Monday, and he has been, since then, engaged night and day in consultation with the President's counsel. It was announced this morning that Justice Nelson of the United States Supreme Court has just directed a postponement of all proceedings against Patterson till further orders. What is to be done and what all means are questions asked but not answered.

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Kemper and Piety at Home.

General Kemper, of Virginia, consulting of his own staff, the secretary of War and staff, Generals Augur and Barry and a few personal friends, reached here from Chicago at daylight this morning. The ride from Chesapeake was a very rough one, and though the people all day Saturday crowded to the stations and thronged the streets, to get a glimpse of Grant, Baltimore was evident about two o'clock this morning. Here the party was obliged to transfer from depot to depot in another conveyance owing to the omnibus managed soon after starting to run into a pile of brick, and was obliged to delay and repair damages. Grant and friends had the alternative of waiting till the south train at 8 o'clock or of taking an omnibus ride to the next depot in the city on foot. He chose the latter course, and so in the raw and chilly morning this company of distinguished carpet-baggers and Democratic statesmen marched through Baltimore and took the train on this side of the city for Washington.

Sale of a Blockader.

The resolution of Governor Morrill, passed by the Senate on Saturday, will, if fully sustained by the President, steer the following facts: That the steamer Wren, a blockader, was built by Laird; that she made Havana from the English coast; that after leaving Havana she was seized by her crew and ran into Key West; that proceedings were instituted by the government under which she was sold for twenty thousand dollars; that Laird wants the money; that the Treasury Department through Caleb Cushing brought suit and won in New York and another in Key West to secure the funds, either in our government or some of our officers, and that some of the best lawyers in New York are engaged against the department. The canon of the condition is that the money shall not be paid over to Laird, but that it has been negotiated for some days that the Attorney General has furnished or will soon furnish the Key West suit.

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It has been ascertained that the Senate Committee on Judiciary would have reported last Friday, but for the absence of Mr. Conkling, on the Georgia case. The other members of the committee were, as is understood, equally divided, so that the decision then would have rested with Conkling. The report will when made, include considerable change taken place, probably be in favor of the admission of Mr. Hill. The other Senator elect, Mr. Miller, has not yet presented his credentials, as was a surgeon in the Confederate service, and it is said he will not be admitted to appear until he can be passed relieving him from the necessity of taking the iron clad oath. General Grant freely expresses himself as opposed to the Kilmorie bill or any other bill remanding Georgia to a provisional government.

The Florida Railroad.

The commission which examined the Union Pacific Railroad has made a report upon the Kansas line, which is favorable to the company. The steps are not sufficient for its wants and water lacks are too far apart. The rolling stock will answer the present needs. The estimate of the Committee are that three million six hundred thousand dollars will be required to put the road in the condition specified in the contract with the Government. The Sioux City branch is in a more favorable condition, though it needs considerable ironing, and very much additional equipment will be required to put it in first-class condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1868.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The President nominated to the Senate today C. G. Rogers for collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of North Carolina; Robert Hamilton, Assessor for the Ninth Ward of Boston City; Thomas N. Stilwell, of Indiana, for Minister Resident at Venezuela.

The following are the appointments made by the President to-day: Samuel Wolfenden, of Ohio, Secretary of Legation to Belgium; Rev. Benjamin Brooks, of Massachusetts, Joseph C. Kelly, Second District of Iowa.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1868.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the appointments made during the second session of the Fortieth Congress, now completed:

Indemnities for execution of the Reconstruction laws and supplementary thereto	$ 50,000 00
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868	13,528,26 2
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	50,000 00
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	21,000,00
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	1,292,00 00
Special appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	2,000,00 00
Special appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	2,778,77 00
Special appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	27,886,77 00
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869	4,779,77 00
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	25,000,00 00
Deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	4,000,00 00
Total	30,779,77 00

Some votes for executive officers, Governor, Senate, of Colorado, to have a Democratic Governor, Kansas, Democratic Governor, Nebraska, Democratic Governor, Nevada, Democratic Governor, Oregon, Democratic Governor, Texas, Democratic Governor, Virginia, Democratic Governor, West Virginia, Democratic Governor, Wyoming, Democratic Governor.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Constitutional Convention in Georgia.

Reapportionment of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide for the assembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and directing it to amend the Constitution of that State, and after the adoption of same the right of every citizen of that State, of white or black, to hold office. The bill requires the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention within ninety days of its passage, and provides that the amendments shall become part of the constitution upon its approval by Congress. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress, in accordance with section second of the fourteenth article of amendment. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any treaty has been made for the purchase of St. Thomas, or Kichmond, and by whom and on what authority.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the appointment, free of duty, of five artists, to procure in Europe, statuary and paintings for the Capitol.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the payment of the Kansas Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Mr. Osborn, Senator elect from Florida. Laid on the table.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Maine, offered a resolution, instructing the President to inform the senate whether any money has been paid or given to any person or persons to procure the passage of the Alaska treaty, and if so, to whom and for what purpose. Laid over.

Mr. WADE presented the credentials of Mr. Abbott, Senator elect from Florida. Laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, declaring the President to inform the senate whether any money has been given to influence legislation; that he had bought and furnished a good many copies of Sumner's speech; that he had opposed and denounced the ratification of the Alaska treaty in favor of Alaska to be sent to various newspapers, which were published without cost to anybody, and that he had spoken in the Russian Minister about Robert J. Walker's standing as a lawyer and citizen. The Russian *Charge de Affaires* has notified the Committee that he has no testimony to make, and moreover does not think his government would permit him to appear before an investigation committee in the matter.

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THE INDIANS.

Letter from General Sheridan—The "Fight Pretty Well Knocked Out of Them"—Some Plunder in the Indian Camping.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—A letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Camp on North Canadian River, December 16, was received at headquarters of the department here to-day. It gives an interesting account from Black Kettle's camp of the fight with the Indians. Black Kettle, the Indian warchief, Medicine Woman, Four Bears, and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, and a small party of Sioux, in all thirty-seven lodges, eight hundred ponies, and a large number of Indians, were captured by the troops. The Indians were encamped, four miles from the battle ground, on the north bank of the Washita river. The battle was to begin next Monday, but he has been compelled to change his plan to suit circumstances with the President. It has been announced that Justice Nelson of the United States Supreme Court has just directed a postponement of all proceedings against Patterson till further orders. What is to be done and what all means are questions asked but not answered.

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ARKANSAS.

Lewisburg Sacked by the Militia.

Citizens Shot Down in the Streets —The People Ask for the Interference of United States Troops.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 18.—A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche* says: Bullock is now in command of the militia, having at the last hour compelled Governor Clayton to resign. Bullock has issued a proclamation declaring that the State is in a condition of insurrection, and declaring it to be the duty of the militia to suppress the same. The proclamation declares that the people of Conway county have refused to pay the taxes levied by the legislature, and that they have driven the collectors from the county. They marched to the county seat, took the records and set fire to it, after pouring coal oil on the floor. Howard & Walker's store was also burned. Both of these men were Union men. They then went into the house after sifting his pockets. The town is said completely in the hands of the rebels, and another force will be sent to Lewisburg to-day to arrest the leaders. The militia are instructed to transfer the records and papers relating to sub-appointments of officers, and to arrest all persons who resist assessors, gaugers, inspectors of tobacco, and storekeepers in the appointment of any office, where all opposition will hereafter be regarded as rebellion, and the persons so offering will be arrested and forwarded to your station for examination by the proper parties, with your instructions to them in regard to their official duties. Persons who have duly qualified according to law. Whenever the militia encounter armed forces in an increased disposition of the force, or the removal of any officer hereto authorized by you will so report to this Department, with your proper actions with regard thereto. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be given by express authority to make such appointments

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868.

On the fourth page to-day is printed a brief history of the trial of Mr. Governor W. Drummond—resulting in his acquittal—and the eloquent speech of Thomas M. Watson, Esq., his principal counsel. The complete failure of the attempt to injure the character of Mr. Drummond, is a matter of sincere congratulation, not only on the part of his many friends, but of all who have an interest in seeing justice dispensed and persecution thwarted.

The leasing of the Atlantic and Great Western road by the Erie has caused Commodore Vanderbilt to look around. Evidently somebody is managing the Erie who is the Commodore's match. It is reported that the great Railway King, fearing that his supremacy is in danger, has invoked Camella to head, but as in some way obtain possession of the Great Western Railroad, whereby to compete with the Erie for the trade of the West.

It is to be regretted that the Postal Telegraph is liable to be run into politics, and therefore fail, as it ought. It is the cause of all good measures to be ridden and perverted to selfish ends. That this measure will ultimately succeed is entirely certain, we prefer that it should be postponed indefinitely than go through loaded, as an attempt is being made to load it, with schemes of speculators. What is wanted is a fair and square law, providing for building or purchasing honestly and economically lines of telegraph in connection with the postal service, regardless of patents or other devices for raising the Treasury.

Three sacrifices worth $12,000 a year should be resigned to enable the incumbent to accept the appointment of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, argues either that the gentleman doing this is exceedingly patriotic or expects to realize at least $12,000 from the $7,000 office. To illustrate: Col. Towne is Recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio, in order to worth $2,000, which he resigns for the Internal Revenue Supervisorship of Southern Ohio worth $5,000. It is true that the $7,000 office is nearly related to the Whisky Ring, wherein the $12,000 office has not the remotest relation to that mysterious circle. The reader can draw his own conclusions.

Mr. Chanler is not authorized to purchase Cuba. He is not going to play second fiddle to Secretary Seward either. It is officially announced that he has been ordered to Bogota, to negotiate for the right of way for the Darien Canal. It appears that although negotiations have long been pending concerning this important matter, that Chanler is not familiar with the particulars of our Government. In plain English, they let him in but forgot to tell Secretary Seward—although himself of Cuanler, who have had considerable experience in the canal business and paid roundly for it. His principal efforts were expended upon the uphill task of converting the Falls of the St. Croix into a first-class water power. The experiences gained in that unfortunate enterprise ought to be invaluable in putting the Darien Canal through.

The N. Y. *Commercial* congratulates that city on what the great railway lines are doing to consolidate and extend Westward, and adds: "What New York must guard against, is monopoly. What she most needs to encourage, is competition. We want low freights, cheap lines, and proper accommodation for trade and travel. While each indicates the great trade of the West will be sure to find its way to New York. This is what any city wants and must have, to thrive. The existing plans of consolidation will increase the facilities of the several lines and the public at large and every part thereof, have a right to participate in the advantages. Cheap freights, speedy transmission and prompt delivery, should be the result of these combinations, and when we those we look to benefit from them, the change will be no injury and the public will have a right to complain."

The exact nature of the enigma passed on the late Tennessee Senator, whom Mr. Fessenden Wood styled "a bold thinker, and yet a feeble actor," is drawn to contemplate the anomalous fact, that he was at once the ablest disciplinarian and most insubordinate of men. In other words, while he led and drove men he never suffered any one to lead or drive him. He was the most imperious, exacting and independent of men. He followed his convictions, but as a party leader required obedience from others, and the relinquishment of equally sincere convictions whenever they conflicted with any object on the accomplishment of which he had set himself. The dominion was necessary to the kind of leadership wherein he had few equals. In conceptizing, as we now do, the great qualities and important services, it is the independence in thought and action that we should study and copy. Herein is the example worthy of imitation. It nevertheless happens that few who anticipate the great duties and praise the quality from which chiefly proceeded his great fame, will tolerate the exercise of the quality in others. By demanding obedience, to the ignorance and perverse dictates of selfish ends, they lose the very elements and lose sight of the quality on which more than anything else, the fame of Tennessee Senators rests.

Many in a city want to know the Internal Revenue honestly collected will ensure that Mr. Rollins has determined not to resign, and that, therefore, these cases are the slightest danger Mr. Abbottson's Commission, of which he and Colorado memory will become Commissioner. The office has attached to it a few thousand dollar salary. There are a good many few thousand dollar offices, but not one for which there is such a scramble as this—the scramblers, in most cases, being men with limited reputations for honesty. That Commissioner had even for a moment a chance of confirmation, is not assuring to those who look to the Senate for the practical application of the doctrine of honesty in office, which has been so grandly informed in the election of Grant. It was perfectly natural that Andrew Johnson should nominate Commissioner, and that certain men in and out of the Senate—some of them Republicans—should urge his confirmation; but there is a mystery about the influence which rendered his late case doubtful. Mr. Rollins has done nothing that so much entitles him to the thanks of that portion of the country as lies outside of the Whisky Ring, as determining to hold on until Gen. Grant comes in. We can count for a certainty that if anything approximating an appointment will not be secured, but Gen. Grant will have been enlightened by the developments of the attempt to place the Internal Revenue at the service of corruptionists.

Senator Hendricks having reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege Congress will have a chance to show their hands. We shall in time see who are for money making and for saving economy.

The City councils of Philadelphia have passed the ordinance for the erection of public buildings on Independence square. The cost of the buildings will be a great deal of consideration on the part of the local press.

Accountant to Robert J. Walker, whom one author has put through Congress for $5,000, he is "acting as counsel," and when a newspaper is paid those for helping, it is the recipient of a gift made purely in the spirit of gratitude. Surely we are improving.

It is proposed to revive the bills for the reporting and publishing daily Congressional debates hereafter. It is hoped, a large item of expense will be saved and a monopoly broken up. The Public Printer is to make estimates of what the work can be done at the government office.

The specific trial story told of Bob Keller, who rattled and won seven turkeys, but never got a shot at the target more than one foot in front of the target, is paralleled by a recent discovery made in the Patent Office Department. Two years ago a great many were established in the territory of Arizona, and the Commissioner of Patents, acting on the principle of a brother of a delegate from that Territory, the new mule gave general satisfaction—no complaints were made concerning the speed, and the 200,000 were paid promptly on the requisition. When the bill came before Congress it was opposed by Governor Hoffman, on the ground that it was "an infamous measure." He assumed the mules thoroughly, and sent in a bill to the Legislature for "not a single hair or an organized mule that had not been certified over the signature of the Governor of Arizona," and protested against the payment of any more money. Investigation showed that the mules were all jackasses, and the bill was passed in spite of the Governor's veto. Hoffman is now engaged in getting the pay for the jackasses back, and is said to be meeting with good success.

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The Revolution in Cuba.

If any reliance is to be placed upon the official reports of the various engagements between the government troops and the insurgents in Cuba, the latter must have as many lives as a cat. By their own showing, the government has slaughtered twice as many insurgents as their final reports estimated in the entire rebel forces. The troops in Manzanilla, a mere handful, suffice to keep a large army of insurgents at bay. The action at Alta Gracia was a terrific affair. The government forces under General Valmaseda killed out of Puerto Principe on the 27th ult., assailed the insurgents in their trenches, and although they were outnumbered two to one, slaughtered the rascals like so many sheep. This is Valmaseda's account. He abstained from attempting to his own wounded, leaving it to be inferred that the losses on the government side were so trifling as to be unworthy of mention. But he concludes by informing the Captain General that an immense amount of the dead killed and wounded were carried into Puerto Principe by the rebels! Thus it is evident that Valmaseda gained his objective point, the enemies breastworks, and the latter secured their dead, which Valmaseda had no sort of use for. This extraordinary report reminds us of the advantage obtained by John Phenix in his famous fight with the editor, when he managed to lock the latter's fingers in his own hair, and compelled him to keep his mouth shut by inserting a finger in it.

The action at Tegalbe resulted in a similar glorious manner to the Government. Two hundred and fifty Government troops killed eighty-three rebels, losing but one man in the sanguinary conflict. The Government troops kindly retired from the field, however, presumably to bind up their wounds, of which there is no account, and the rebels remained to bury their dead. Fortunately a government party proceeded to the spot, dug up the earth, and found gold, but in such small quantities that they concluded not to disturb the huckleberry patches to get at it. The information of Spy Hector are meditating the propriety of renewing the search, believing that the natural discoveries may put gold the way to a find of $3 threads. It is highly probable the gleams may produce gold—if they don't produce that they are worthless for any other purpose.

New Papers.

The first number of *Health and Home*, a seven page illustrated weekly, has reached us. From the way that the editors are bound to make it interesting, we will be disappointed if it does not become a favorite with all lovers of good reading. The editors are Dr. Holmes, W. C. Bryant, J. G. Whittier and other prominent men contribute, and the Messrs. Pittnott, Sutro & Co., are the publishers, have given the enterprise some idea of the paper. The illustrations are excellent, particularly the picture of Santa Ana, by Nast. In every department it seems likely to be up to the spirit of the times, and obtain an excellent circulation. We cordially commend it.

An extraordinary medical case is reported in New Orleans. A young German died from a gunshot wound four months ago, receiving injuries which were pronounced fatal. Instead of dying in an hour or two, as was to be expected, he continued to live. The left half of the skull was broken in many pieces, compressing the brain; the eyes protruded, resting on his cheek bones, became free from their natural size and as black as coal. His head was twice the normal size, the upper portion of his body black and blue and immovable to feeling. The sympathy treatment of Dr. John Chapman, of London, was adopted. This consists of applying heat and cold alternately to the whole length of the spine, and at the end of a month the patient slowly resumed in some color, he recovered the use of his tongue, and although his mind did not regain its former tone, he became fully conscious of his condition. The most extraordinary feature of the case is the fact that recollection was excited out of him by the horrible accident. It is impossible to communicate to him any idea, object or name. It took him three weeks to learn the name of his wife, and to call her, "mine," "my," and his face to build up a new memory in time—if he has ever at all.

The fascinating Cora Harrod characterizes quite flooded matrons in that State "unhappy affairs." The last case furnishes ample accounts of one of those "unhappy affairs," in both of which the chivalric disposition to "shoot at sight" on this is indulged. The officer are no comments upon the cases to which the utmost amount of the most sensitive relatives of the friends of the shooter or shooter could take exception. In one of the "unhappy affairs," two young men, "both highly respected," quarrelled—that is to say, they did not "get along very amicably together," when one of them who possessed a pistol was so fortunate as to get in a good shot at the other who was unarmed, "under circumstances, which, in a legal sense justified the conduct of both parties." The murdered man was to have been married in a few days. He was buried in his wedding suit. This fact seems to excite more regret than the horrible crime of shooting down an unarmed man. Kentucky courage is a queer thing and sometimes difficult to understand, but so long as the Kentuckians are perfectly satisfied with these occurrences, parties not directly shot at, we suppose should not complain.

We wonder if Mr. E. B. Washburne really believes that women are men's equal. When a member of the House introduced a resolution the other day to make the pay of female clerks equal to that of male clerks performing the same kind of service, we are informed Mr. Washburne clapped his handkerchief to the Democrat in a spasm of economy. We have no objection to the resolution, but we object to it on other grounds. But the economy that refuses to perceive the justice of paying a woman the same price for performing the same work that a man does, is so very much like a sham that we would prefer not to practice it. If these strictures for economy will begin by abolishing the franking business, and manage to get along with something less than twenty-six public printers, forty boxes of the best pens, and another list as long as your arm of supplies not to mention hundreds of dollars worth of other equally "indispensable" articles per annum, the country will credit them with the best intentions, and not much before.

We are not inclined to join the universal hallelujah that greets the improved alcohol campaign. There is nothing like alcohol that can be improved. We heartily wish the success of the abominable metal had never been brought to light. In times past, we had a bright, clean stamped coin that any nation might be proud of. When necessity compelled us to use the miserable substitute of millions of bags in the shape of "scrip," we bowed to a temporary expediency, from which time would kindly relieve us. Then we had a currency that was a real improvement with nickel, and thus it came to pass that the nation experienced the bitterness of heart that afflicted Hannah Ex Rachel when he discovered that the goddess gave her handsomened up head for the real thing. Now we want no improved nickel coinage. We don't believe any of the stories that the vile metal can be improved. Even copper has an honester face. It is at least energetic of a tongue, which is more than any one can say of nickel.

Great Smuggling Case.

The friends connected by importers revealed by an examination in the affairs of the New York Custom House are stupendous. A short time ago the collector seized a quantity of silk valued at $50,000. Now it appears that a single firm have succeeded in defrauding the Government of the duties on $250,000 worth of goods. Another firm confessed to an "evasion" of payment on goods to the amount of $200,000. The first mentioned have escaped. The latter firm gave bail to the amount of $200,000. The manner in which the payment of duties was avoided was very simple. Cases containing goods of little value were sent to the Appraisers, while the really valuable goods were sent directly to the store. The discovery of the frauds has given rise to rumors of collusion between the importers and certain Custom House officers. It is remarkable that the Appraiser should accept the statements of interested parties, examine only one out of four, when the duties of his office demand a right scrutiny of all goods.

The population of Turkey is estimated at 40,000,000. Her army numbers a total of nearly 500,000. Her regular army is composed of 115,000 infantry, 37,500 cavalry, 7,000 artillery, 9,000 siege artillery, and 21,000 men of detached divisions, making a total of 189,500. The reserve of army amounts to 250,000; the auxiliary troops to 100,000; the irregular troops to 90,000. The resources of Greece when compared with those of Turkey assume insignificant proportions. Her peace standing army numbers 25,000 men, with at least 2,000 officers, for the Greeks love to swagger. Turkey has a good navy, not in numbers, but in strength and efficiency. Greece has two steamers and a squadron of coasting ships. With a population of 1,500,000 souls, less experts all Christendom, will unite once more to fight her battles. The rest of the world, while not liking Turkey, we opine, have wanted of supplying Greece with Leonidases made to order.

Although the immediate cause of the Paraguayan war is predicted by the Brazilian government and reiterated by the press in this country, recent advices from the scene of operations points to an entirely different conclusion. Lopez has not been defeated, and his present line of defense is almost impregnable. He is engaged in building houses of a palace on the Paraguay river at Angostura Pass; has secured a position recommended on the left by a line of thick jungles and deep morasses, on the right by the deep river. His forces are estimated at from 32,000 to 35,000 men. His palace, or castle, is guarded by a battery of twenty-four guns of 68 pounds, and 8 mortars, well located, where the river is narrow. His provisions are abundant, and likely to hold out.

That celebrated "Arkansas horse," owned by Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, died on Wednesday last, of pneumonia or epizootic. The horse had been subject to attacks of this complaint for a year or two. This is the second celebrated horse that Mr. Bonner has had in his stable. At one time the Auburn was the pride of the sporting world, but Mr. Bonner owns these facts: "Auburn was fast, but Peerless—that have proved superior to Auburn. He was a trotter and a pacer, and he became famous in double harness a year ago. When Mr. Bonner was driving Peerless and Lady Palmerston, two new horses took a mile in remarkably fast time on Mr. Bonner's private training ground, and Mr. Bonner was driving them. He will now take the place of the "Auburn horse."—*Tribune*.

"For the conclusion of this exciting tale see the *ledger* of this week," price five cents.

The fact that the residence of Hendricks, on receiving intelligence of the election of Grant and Colfax, had a torchlight procession and the shipping in the harbor displayed their flags in honor of the event, and every church connected in feeling are the Sunbrook Association and our people.

PETERSON'S OINTMENT.

For a recommendation of it needs in curing Chronic Rheumatism, we refer to the following gentlemen of Pittsburgh, who used it with success:

[Long list of names]

For sale by all druggists throughout the country. Price $1 per box.

A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,
62 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Daily Arrivals

OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Sales,

AT

HORNE & CO.'S

Silk Opera and Party Fans,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS.

STRUNG, BRAIDED, TIPPED AND VELVET BOUNDED

Boulevarde Skirts,

MISSES' SEAMLESS SKIRTS.

HAND KNIT WOOLEN

LEGGINS,
HOODS,
SACQUES,
BOOTEES, AND
BREAKFAST SHAWLS.

A NEW LINE

EMBROIDERIES,

FLOUNCINGS AND INSERTINGS.

NEW STYLE

Morocco and Velvet Belts.

BELTING, BUCKLES,
EMBROIDERED SLIPPER PATTERNS,
JAVA CANVAS,
EMBROIDERED CHENILLE,
ZEPHYRS, YARNS, AND
GERMANTOWN WOOLS,
PORTEMONNAIES, LEATHER BAGS,
SHELL COMBS,
JET AND PLATED JEWELRY.

WE OFFER

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

Hoop Skirts and Corsets

AT UNEQUALLED PRICES.

ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

HANDKERCHIEFS

ALL QUALITIES IN

Lace, Tucked, Embroidered, Mourning Bordered, Plain Hemstitched, Tape Bordered and Corded Plain Hemstitched, Barbadoes, Barbed Very Low for Our Special Sale.

REAL HEMSTITCHED LINEN,

AT 12 CENTS AND UP.

HATS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, SATINS, RIBBONS,
HANDSOME SASH, BOW AND NECK RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES OF ALL KINDS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SUPERVISOR, Pittsburgh, December 21, 1868.

NOTICE.

The Assessment for Grading, Paving and Curbing Twenty-ninth street, from Penn to Liberty avenue is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office. All persons claiming damages for opening said street, are required to present the same to this office within 10 days from this date.

E. J. ROOME, City Engineer.

FLINT GLASS SHADES,

Of all sizes, for covering Ornaments, Wax Flowers and Fruits, also, AQUARIA and PERFUMERY, for sale by

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
22 WOOD STR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRY YOUR LUCK.

FOR CIRCULARS, ADDRESS

C. H. MURRAY & CO.,

and COVINGTON, KY.

U. S. Marshal's Office, W. D. of Penna.,
Pittsburgh, December 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

MARTIN SAYLES,

of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 FEDERAL STREET, in Allegheny, before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 23d DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Holiday Goods.

4,000 BOXES SUGAR TOYS,

Embracing 100 different styles of Fruit and Fancy Boxes, Animals, large and small, Figures, Fancy Baskets, Wedding Baskets, Penny Toys, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Fine London and Crown Layer Raisins, Prunelles, Cartoon Figs, Fine Bordeaux Prunes, in Glass and Tin.

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Confectionery, Fine Chocolate, and Cocoa Creams, Bon Bons, Preserved Natural Fruits, &c., &c. &c.

AT

REYMER & BROS

Nos. 126, 122 and 130 WOOD STREET.

DON'T FAIL TO READ

"CLOUD ON THE HEART,"

IN THE ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD.

Sold by all Newsdealers.

ROCK the BABY

IN EARNEST'S

PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. ***

Rare Chance to Engage in Business.

WANTED, A PURCHASER,

FOR THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS

GROCERY

AND

DRY GOODS STORE,

Of Twelve Years Standing, now doing a business of $40,000 per annum, situated in the CENTRAL PART OF LAWRENCEVILLE, Allegheny county, Pa. The reason for selling is that the proprietor has other business which requires his attention. Terms easy. Possession given on the first day of January, 1869. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises, or at the office of the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

E. B. McQUISTON.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 62 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered 1868.

Receives deposits of $1 and upwards, and pays interest on the same at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable SEMI-ANNUALLY, on the first days of January and July. Deposits made on or before the first day of January, April, July and October, will draw interest from the first days of those months respectively. Dividends not drawn are added to the principal, and draw interest. Interest not drawn for one year from the first days of January and July, is added to the principal, and draws interest. Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Married Women, Minors, Clerks, Mechanics, Laborers, Servants, Apprentices, Widows, Benevolent Societies, Religious Congregations, Fraternal Associations, Firemen's Companies, Military Companies, and all persons are invited to open accounts in this Bank. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits may be made by mail. Pass Books free of charge.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

[Long list of names]

WM. A. HERRON, President.
JAMES M. SCHOOLEY, Treasurer.
JOHN H. JENKINS, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting Ridge, Roop and Craig Streets.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby instructed to survey and lay out Ridge, Roop and Craig streets, in accordance with the plan of the same as heretofore laid out, and the same is hereby regraded.

SEC. 2. That so much of ordinance as may conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the same is passed.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Forty-second Street, late Chestnut, Lawrenceville.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby instructed to survey and lay out Forty-second street, late Chestnut, Lawrenceville, and to appoint Damage and Benefit Viewers to assess the damages and benefits, in accordance with the ordinance and resolutions of Councils, and to report the same to Councils, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Entitled an Ordinance Appointing Viewers on the Opening of Harrison Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Hon. Thomas Williams be and is hereby appointed Viewer, in connection with the Mayor, to assess the damages and benefits on the opening of Harrison street, from Penn to Liberty street, and to report the same to Councils, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Duquesne Way.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby instructed to survey and lay out Duquesne way, from Penn street to its intersection with Mount street, in accordance with the Borough Plan of Pittsburgh, as extended by the Pittsburgh Church at Manchester, as ascertained by the City Engineer.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the same is passed.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to Webster Avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Webster avenue, from Bigham street to its intersection with Mount street, in accordance with the Borough Plan of Pittsburgh, as extended by the Pittsburgh Church at Manchester, as ascertained by the City Engineer.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the same is passed.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Locating Duncan Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Duncan street, be and is hereby located, from Penn street to its intersection with the borough road in front of the Presbyterian Church at Manchester, as ascertained by the City Engineer.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the same is passed.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting Messrs. Rees, Graff and Dull the Privilege of Putting in a Siding.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull be and they are hereby authorized to construct a siding from the Allegheny Valley railroad, in the rear of their Thirty-second or Wilson street, in such place as may be designated by the City Engineer, to the river, and may connect or lay to be connected therewith.

SEC. 2. That Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull, in making said siding, shall not leave cuts standing so as to obstruct the passage of water in the gutters of the streets, but shall in all cases grade the siding so as to carry off the water in the gutters of the streets, as the same may be graded.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor, in conjunction with the street commissioner, are hereby authorized to grant such permit to the said Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull upon the payment into the Mayor the usual fee for said permit.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the city from revoking the privilege herein given, whenever the same may be deemed necessary by Councils.

SEC. 5. That this ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance or the privileges herein granted be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

SEC. 6. That this ordinance shall take effect.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For a Sewer on Pennsylvania Avenue, from Washington Street to Diwiddie Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and is hereby instructed to survey, locate and report the construction of a public sewer on Pennsylvania avenue, from Washington street to Diwiddie street, and to let the same in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved March 18, 1868.

SEC. 2. That for the payment and expenses of said sewer, it is hereby ordained and enacted that the property benefited by the construction of said sewer, shall be assessed and charged therefor, and that the city hereby appoint Capt. Andrew Miller, James Hack and William Lamey, to make said levy and assessment, and report the same to Councils, in accordance with the act of Assembly of January 6, 1864.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance or the payment of the said sewer be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

SEC. 4. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the same is passed.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

HEMP SEED.

In barrels and sacks, for sale by

R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

I have Received a Fine Assortment of

NEW GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents,

AND SUCH THAT WILL BE USEFUL TO ALL.

I invite parties to call and examine for themselves and be convinced. Below will be found a few of the articles I have on hand.

SILVER PLATED KNIVES AND FORKS;
SILVER PLATED SPOONS, TABLE AND TEA;
IVORY HANDLE KNIVES, TABLE, MEDIUM AND DESERT;
RUBBER HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS,

Handles are warranted not to be affected by hot water.

FIRE IRONS AND STANDS;

A beautiful article with Brass Stand and Mar ble Base.

FINE AMERICAN RINK SKATES;
BEAUTIFUL NEW YORK CLUB SKATES;
CHEAP SKATES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS;
TOOL CHESTS, FOR BOYS;
FINE POCKET KNIVES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;
FINE SCISSORS, IN CASES AND WITHOUT,

TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, AT

JAMES BOWN'S,

136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IN

TIES, SCARFS COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

GENTS KID, CLOTH, DRIVING AND STREET

GLOVES.

Gent's Dressing Robes;
Smoking and Billiard Jackets;
Silk Shirts, Merino Shirts;
Linen French Neutilles in Sleeve Buttons;
Embroidered Cuffs, Fine Cashmere;
Fine White Dress Shirts;
Fancy Shirts;
Spanish Linen and French Percale Shirts;
Scarlet and Merino Underwear;
Cotton, Silk and Wool Half Hose,

&c., all early and secure the Choicest Goods and best patterns.

E. B. McQUISTON.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 62 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh. Chartered 1868.

Receives deposits of $1 and upwards, and pays interest on the same at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable SEMI-ANNUALLY, on the first days of January and July. Deposits made on or before the first day of January, April, July and October, will draw interest from the first days of those months respectively. Dividends not drawn are added to the principal, and draw interest. Interest not drawn for one year from the first days of January and July, is added to the principal, and draws interest. Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, Married Women, Minors, Clerks, Mechanics, Laborers, Servants, Apprentices, Widows, Benevolent Societies, Religious Congregations, Fraternal Associations, Firemen's Companies, Military Companies, and all persons are invited to open accounts in this Bank. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits may be made by mail. Pass Books free of charge.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

[Long list of names]

WM. A. HERRON, President.
JAMES M. SCHOOLEY, Treasurer.
JOHN H. JENKINS, Secretary.

PUTNAM & HOUSE

Gent's Furnishing Emporium,

72 FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE P. O.

AN ORDINANCE

Locating Ridge, Roop and Craig Streets.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Ridge, Roop and Craig streets be and the same is hereby located, from Penn street to its intersection with the borough road in front of the Presbyterian Church at Manchester, as ascertained by the City Engineer.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the same is passed.

In Council, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1868.

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President of Select Council.

Attest: F. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

SPIRITUALISM.—THIS GREAT IN-

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

SUCCESSORS TO WAMELINK & BARR,

NO. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York and WAMELINK & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "CELEBRATED" and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S ORGANS, and TILTON'S MELODEONS.

The best Violins and Guitars Violin and other Strings always on hand.

HEAVY CLOTH SACQUES,

FOR SALE AT

Very Low Prices,

BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

IMMORTELLES AND

DYED MOSS.

Just received and for sale Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN B. & A. L. MURDOCH,

Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

We have just received our first arrival of the season, consisting of

20 bbls SUGAR;
60 bbls MOLASSES,

Which we offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Rates. We expect weekly arrivals during forthcoming season.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

120 and 122 SECOND AVENUE.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS EVE,

Printed in seven colors, from a design by H. L. Stephens, will be published in

ONE THE ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

WELDON & KELLY,

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OF

GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS,
LAMPS, &C.,

FOR GAS AND OIL. Also, CARBON AND LIQUID BURNING OILS, BENZINE and LAMP GOODS.

147 WOOD STREET.

FLOWERS.

OUR STOCK OF

CAMELIAS, TUBE ROSES,

Bouyardias, Roses,

AND OTHER DESIRABLE FLOWERS,

For Bouquets, Baskets and Designs, is equal to any in the city.

Orders left at 137 LIBERTY STREET, will receive prompt attention.

J. KNOX,

137 LIBERTY STREET.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS,

AT

W. W. WATTLES'

No. 41 Fifth Avenue, near Wood,

With an elegant stock of FINE WATCHES, RICH GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMOND, BREAST PINS, RINGS, STUDS, BRACELETS, SILVER AND GOLD PENCIL SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, PARISIAN GOODS, FANCY JEWELRY, &c. Prices and goods guaranteed as represented,

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN GOLD.

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Extension Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 19, 1868.

Money matters in our city have worked uncomfortably since closing the past week. The banks have narrowed down their discount lines to a minimum point, and their customers have had to conform their applications to the "loans according." Amid the several changes which have disturbed the Eastern money centers, affected in part by the ordinary causes which operate at certain periods of the year, but more gratifyingly brought about by positive disturbing conditions, who, in accomplish some stupendous results in the advance or fall of certain stocks, had trained the market to the volume of business limits and for a time had stopped the wheels of trade and paralyzed the ordinary operations at the Stock Exchange, our banks seemed to be entirely unaffected, and not until after the worst was over at the East did they begin to realize somewhat of the effects of the "locking up" gold which had been so adroitly planned and executed. Our local money market now echoes in less sensitive to the changes which are almost daily occurring in the New York market. The banks have kept their advices rightly up to the fulminate of the new system, and it matters little what time that mysterious person, the bank examiner drops in among them, he finds them always prepared.

All New York and continued large shipments of currency to the South and to the pork centers of the West have reduced the supply of currency in the banks, while their free discounting of gold paper has accumulated a good deal of calling in of demand loans.

To-day the minimum rate on call loans was 7 per cent.; and outside the banks, a large proportion of the loans in brokers are done at 7 per cent. in gold, and in some cases with a liberal commission added.

Some uneasiness is felt but the general activity of the market, continued with the approaching New Year specialties on the quarterly bank statement, almost induce fresh attempts to tie up greenbacks. At present there is no tangible indication that such an effort is being made, and the fact of the banks having free income to the amount of currency in the Sub-Treasury, through the redemption of three per cent. Certificates, and that the legal reserve will be increased several millions by the Treasury coin interest payments, before the date of the statement, is calculated to encourage any extensive operations in that direction.

Governments opened at about the closing figures of yesterday, and remained steady through the day, ruling, notwithstanding that borrowers upon some notes were in many cases to pay 7 cents in gold.

The activity in stocks materially checks the demand, but as the stringency recognized only as temporary, and likely to be followed by extensive issues, accompanied with an active demand for bonds, there was a disposition to buy on speculation. At the noon call, the speculative bonds showed rather more firmness.

The railway share market has been rather more firm, in sympathy with the buoyancy in New York Central, which has absorbed the attention of the street and fluctuated sharply, though the one of the list shows little change.

The following sale, made by Thos. H. Hainer, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 57 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, that, as the previous sessions of the New York Boards

—The New York Times of Friday contains the following paragraphs on a matter of interest to many parties in this city: "We understand that the right of the Erie Railway Company to issue the stock of their ordinary is a new way to be tested, either at law or before the Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange. The case is to be brought up in Pittsburgh, on appeal from a decision rendered by the New York tribunal, one of the first questions of the new system, and it matters little what time that mysterious person, the bank examiner drops in among them, he finds them always prepared.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1868.

During the past week trade has been as otherwise active in our general markets, and prices have ruled without much change. There has been considerable excitement in regard to lower, consequent upon the movement in gold, Lard, Lard, and New York, and in regard to the two latter articles there is a tendency to higher rates. There is not the usual buyers in market for provisions. The fluctuations of gold markets have been weak, but as a consequence there is more firmness. It is noticed that there will be much improvement in trade generally until after the New Year, consequent upon easier cash. Butter and Eggs are better. All kinds of goods suitable for the holidays are very active. The receipts of produce are light.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale asking prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Nothing doing. Quiet at 6c ₱ pound, and in bags at 8c.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is no old bacon in market, and no demand for it. New C. hams in sacking by a few lots from store retail at 12½c ₱ pound. Sugar cured shoulders at 8c ₱ lb. Lard is excited and prices advancing. We quote prime kettle rendered 10c, and in kegs at 11c ₱ lb. Prime mess pork sold at $22 50@23 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS AND BARLEY—Market very firm and we quote Barley No. 1 land oil at $2 00 and No. 2 at $1 75@1 85.

BUTTER—Fresh packed are in demand at 35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Steady at 16c from Store, according to quality and package.

CHICKENS—There is a fair demand and prices are firm but unchanged. We quote Ohio Chickens at 9c; New York Goshen, 10c; Factory Chickens, Shantung Chickens, 12c; Geese, 9c; Ducks, 10c; and Western Reserve Chickens 9c.

APPLES—Are at from $3@3 50, as to quality.

BEESWAX—There is a large demand for choice yellow, with but moderate receipts. We quote the best at 35c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Choice article is of moderate use and are quoted at the high price of $12@13 per bbl.

HAY—There is a good demand for baled hay and the market is firm. We quote at $20@22 ₱ ton. Loose timothy hay from country wagons is in demand at $16@18 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Market dull at 8c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote choice peeled Peaches at 22c ₱ lb. Other qualities are nominal.

DRIED FRUITS—The receipts of choice articles of apples and peaches are light. We quote the best apples at 10c ₱ lb; choice halves peaches, Eagle, and quarters Eagle, 9c, as to quality. Inferior articles sell at nominal prices.

FEATHERS—The cold weather has checked receipts, and we quote prime live geese at 70c from depot and wagons, and 80c from store.

FLOUR—Market dull at $6 25@6 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

GRAIN—Corn-meal is nominal at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel, and Rye-meal at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed may be quoted at $2 25 ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—We quote at 55@60c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in moderate request at $5@6 ₱ bushel, and Hickory nuts at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel.

OILS—Prices are unchanged. We quote Linseed at 90c@$1 ₱ gallon; Lard oil, No. 1, at $1 50@1 60; No. 2 at $1 40@1 45; Sperm at $2 50@2 75; Tanners' at 45c; Neatsfoot at $1 50@1 60; Castor at $2 50@2 75; Coal oil at 45c@$1 ₱ gallon, as to quality.

ONIONS—Are in moderate request at $3@3 50 ₱ bbl, and Shallots at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

PEANUTS—We quote Ohio Spanish at 6c ₱ lb, and Tennessee at 5c ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—The receipts of poultry are very large and the market was extremely dull. We quote live chickens at 6c@7c ₱ pair by the coop and 8c@9c ₱ pair by the wagon load; Ducks, $1 25@1 50 each, and dressed at 12c@13c ₱ lb.

GEESE—We quote participles at $1 75@2 00; wild turkeys $2@2 50 each, as to size and quality; domestics 20c each, and equivocals 15c each.

PEARS—We quote Lawrence at $3@3 50 ₱ bbl; Seckels $5@6 ₱ bbl, as to size and quality; Sickles $3@3 50 ₱ bbl, and Kingsessing $3@3 50 from first hands, and $2@3 from store.

POTATOES—Are in moderate receipts and selling at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel, as to size and condition.

POTATOES—During the greater portion of the week the market has been weak, but at the close there is more firmness, and a fair trade doing. Prices remain unchanged, and we continue to quote from store as follows: Choice spring wheat flour in sacks, $7 50@7 75; spring wheat flour in sacks, $7 25@7 50, and extra spring wheat flour in sacks, $7 00@7 25, and in barrels $8 00@8 50; XX, Union Mills and Family, $9 00@9 50; Fancy Ohio Mills are coming to near their full capacity, and the demand is sufficient to carry off all their products. The Pearl Mills are turning out over 600 barrels per day, and we quote the following prices for the brands of the wheat as follows: Extra family flour in barrels at $8 00, and in sacks $7 90 ₱ barrel; double extra family in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 90 ₱ barrel; spring extra flour in barrels $8 50, and in sacks $8 40 ₱ barrel; Graham flour $9 00 in barrels and in sacks $8 90 ₱ barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra family (white) in barrels $8 50, and in sacks $8 40 ₱ barrel; extra family (a fine article) in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $7 90 ₱ barrel, and spring $8 00 in barrels and $7 90 in sacks ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 00@7 50 ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Scarce, and we quote at $6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

CORN-MEAL—Receipts of new continue at $2 00 ₱ bushel, and old yellow and white at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—There is more firmness in the grain market, and additional sales are reported, but prices are light. Rioted are unchanged, as wheat there is very little doing. We quote red wheat at $2 30@2 35 ₱ bush, for fresh, for prime white, and $2 40@2 45 for choice white. Corn is scarce, and in good demand, and we quote at 80c@85c ₱ bushel. Oats are wanted at 45c in good sized lots. Barley is wanted for malting purposes at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel. Rye is quoted at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel.

WOOL—There is a fair demand. High prices are notified are lower, and we quote the former at 55@60 and the latter at 50@55 ₱ gallon. We quote lard oil as follows: No. 1 winter strained, 90c@$1; No. 2 winter strained, 80c@85c; No. 1 spring, 75c@80c; No. 2 spring, 70c@75c; extra No. 1, 65c@70c; and oil Monongahela fine coal at 35@40c ₱ gal. Very oil machine are scarce, and sell at high and steadier prices, ranging from $1 00@1 25 ₱ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1868.

The following is a statement of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January, viz., the exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in comparison with 1867:

	Crude per Pipe Lines.	Exports Refined.	Exports Crude.
Monday, Dec. 14	2,000	200	2,200
Tuesday, Dec. 15	2,000	200	2,200
Wednesday, Dec. 16	1,000	200	1,200
Thursday, Dec. 17	2,000	200	2,200
Friday, Dec. 18	2,000	200	2,200
Saturday, Dec. 19	2,000	200	2,200
Total for the week	11,000	1,200	12,200
Since January 1	1,000,000	80,000	1,080,000
Same time in 1867	700,000	60,000	760,000

REMARKS.—The market has continued to open with a variety of changes. But one day and one time the Prices, however, exhibited but little change, either for present or future delivery. The sales, however, were principally for next year's delivery, exceeding from January to December. The stock of crude on hand is not large. Holders continue firm. The fact are symbolic here ambiguous about the same change as our own.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The week's receipts of crude were light, amounting to 11,000 bbls against 4,000 bbls for the previous week, being an increase of 7,000 barrels.

The receipts from all points for the past four years were:

	bbls.
From January 1, 1868, to date	1,080,000
Same time in 1867	760,000
Same time in 1866	1,000,000
Same time in 1865	1,000,000

The ground four shows an increase over that of 80,000 bbls and a falling-off, as compared with 1866, of 20,000 bbls.

The exports for the past two weeks were:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	20,000	20,000
Allegheny Valley R. R.	20,000	20,000
Total	40,000	40,000

REFINERY OPERATIONS.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude	30,000	40,000
Refined	30,000	40,000
Total	60,000	70,000

MARKET AND PRICES CURRENT.

Crude.—The market was not as active as usual, although holders were firm, holding out and refusing to sell below 22c for new and 23c for refined, unless in the way of a "job." We quote crude at 22@23c, as to quality, and refined at 35@40c ₱ gallon.

Refined.—The regular "market" report was, with sales given on the first. It is understood, however, that there is a large formidable one, although a large number of sales were made for delivery on that day. Stocks in Pittsburgh will be low if any short sellers. The market was quiet and firm, with the same light, spot oil in demand at 35@40c. The sales were on 30 days standard white, free on board cars, Pittsburgh, for next month from April to June, 30@c sales of a small lot were reported, 1,000 bbls per month January and March, at 37½c, and 5 bbls per month, carrying from 37½@40c.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investments now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 132½.

NEW YORK, December 19—6 P. M.

The stringency in money was very severe during morning, and also well into the afternoon, demand active on call, rates paid 7 per cent. currency and 7 per cent. gold, as well as 1 per cent. commission in addition to the legal rate in gold, and 1 per cent. ½ per cent. in addition to the legal currency. On the stock exchange a commission of one per cent. was paid for loans, between cash and regular, and 1, between cash and buyer thirty days. These high rates discouraged operations, and to assist their money for all greater degree, but towards three o'clock the demand lessened and the market was a little easier, considering rates at 7 per cent.—finally at 6 per cent. Customs market unchanged and seem to be nothing doing.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT

is unfavorable, but the gross foreign exports is not large as expected, and on the whole was well received. The decrease in legal tenders represents shipments to Europe, and the difference between the two sums is due to coin and gold certificates received for duties, which are not counted as money. The following is the statement:

Legal tenders	$1,000,000
Specie	1,000,000
Total exports	$2,000,000
Legal tenders	$1,000,000
Specie	1,000,000
Total imports	$2,000,000

GOVERNMENTS

Were opened at 132, declined to 131, advanced to 132, and closed at 132. Sales reported from Europe, and $1,000,000 sold at the Treasury.

STATE STOCKS

Missouri 6s, 85½; Tennessee 6s, 70; Virginia 6s, 61½; new 6s, 61½; North Carolina 6s, 35½; South Carolina, 70; Virginia 6s, 61½.

RAILROADS.

Erie, New York Central continues the most favorable, and advanced to 97½, and closed at 97½. Reading continues firm, and has touched 93, but Western Union and Pacific Mail were more unsettled at 37½ and 37½, and closed at 37½ and 37½. Cumberland is the strong in the list. Erie was exceptionally dull.

THE RATES.

Sterling, Brown Brothers, Sixty Days, 109½@110; Commercial, 108½@109; Sight, 110@110½; Gold Exchange, 108½@109; Francs, Sixty Days, 5.20@5.17½; Francs, Sight, 5.15@5.12½; Swiss, Sixty Days, 5.20@5.17½; Swiss, Sight, 5.15@5.12½; Antwerp, Sixty Days, 5.20@5.17½; Antwerp, Sight, 5.15@5.12½; Amsterdam, Sixty Days, 41@40½; Amsterdam, Sight, 40½@40; Hamburg, Sixty Days, 35½@35; Hamburg, Sight, 35@34½; Frankfort, Sixty Days, 41@40½; Frankfort, Sight, 40½@40; Bremen, Sixty Days, 79@78½; Bremen, Sight, 78½@78; Prussian Thalers, Sixty Days, 70@69½; Prussian Thalers, Sight, 69½@69; Leipsic, Sixty Days, 70@69½; Leipsic, Sight, 69½@69; Berlin, Sixty Days, 70@69½; Berlin, Sight, 69½@69; Vienna, Sixty Days, 41@40½; Vienna, Sight, 40½@40; Trieste, Sixty Days, 41@40½; Trieste, Sight, 40½@40; Prague, Sixty Days, 41@40½; Prague

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE DITHRIDGE CASE.

Speech of Thomas M. Marshall.

Delivered on Thursday, December 17, 1868, in the Case of Gen. W. Dithridge, Indicted for Perjury, on Oath of James Gillespie—No Foundation Whatever for the Prosecution.

The trial of Gen. George W. Dithridge, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Pittsburgh, on a charge of perjury, attracted considerable attention last week, and doubtless to the public are already aware, in the complete vindication of Mr. D., the jury, after a short consultation, rendering a verdict of acquittal. The prosecutor, James Gillespie, to pay the costs.

The perjury was alleged to have been committed in an affidavit of defense which Mr. Dithridge filed in a suit brought in the form of a foreign attachment by Gillespie. The affidavit and proceedings in the suit are fully reported in the Commercial of the 10th inst., and the reader is referred to that issue for the particulars of the case. The affidavit of defense, which is the foundation of the charge of perjury, was made by Mr. Dithridge, and in it he stated that he had no property in his hands belonging to Gillespie, or in which the latter had any interest, and that he was not indebted to him in any sum whatever. The plaintiff contended that Mr. Dithridge had in his hands property belonging to Gillespie, to the amount of $1,000, and that he was indebted to him in a sum exceeding $500. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the property in his hands belonged to Mr. Gillespie, to accommodate the firm of Hill and Gillespie, and that he was not indebted to Gillespie in any sum whatever. The trial was conducted on the part of the Commonwealth by Messrs. Hill and Stone, in understanding from Mr. G. that the holders of the note so endorsed at the request of Mr. Gillespie, and which bore the name of the latter upon the back of the note, so found that Hill & Stone and their move nothing of any accommodation arrangement, and that Mr. Gillespie alone looked to being an "accommodation endorser" for the advantage thereof. Mr. Gillespie was sworn after the suit for perjury was commenced by Mr. Gillespie.

The testimony in the case has been generally reported, and the arguments of the counsel for the prosecution and defense, as well as a full report of Mr. Marshall's speech on closing addresses.

Mr. Marshall's speech on closing addresses.

May it please your Honor, I cannot help but appear in the court in the case of Commonwealth vs. Dithridge, without saying that I have been associated with the counsel for the prosecution in the case, and that I have been associated with the counsel for the defendant in the case, and that I have been associated with the counsel for the defendant in the case, and that I have been associated with the counsel for the defendant